

The Ultimate Guide to EIN Numbers: Essential Information for Start-Ups and Growing Companies

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An EIN number, or Employer Identification Number, is a unique nine-digit number assigned by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). It is used to identify and differentiate a business or organization from any other entity. It is required for businesses of all sizes, and applies to all states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

What is an EIN Number Used For?

An EIN number is used by the IRS to track and monitor businesses and organizations. It is used to report taxes, open accounts with financial institutions, and in certain cases, to identify businesses when filing legal documents. It is also used to identify employers when submitting tax forms, such as Form 941, Form 940, and Form 944.

Who Needs an EIN Number?

Generally, any business that is required to pay taxes or has employees must obtain an EIN number. Businesses that are required to obtain an EIN number include:

- Sole Proprietorships
- Partnerships
- Corporations
- Trusts and Estates
- Non-Profit Organizations
- Government Agencies

How to Obtain an EIN Number?

There are several ways to obtain an EIN number, depending on the size and type of the business. For businesses in the United States, the most common method is to apply online through the IRS website. This requires providing basic information about the business, such as the type of entity, name, address, and contact information. There is a \$0 fee to apply online. Businesses outside of the United States will need to submit an application form (Form SS-4) to the appropriate IRS office. There is a \$0 fee to apply by mail.

What Information is Needed to Obtain an EIN Number?

When applying for an EIN number, the IRS will require certain information about the business. This includes:

- The type of entity (sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, etc.)
- The name of the business
- The address of the business
- The name, Social Security Number (SSN) or Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) of the business owner
- The date the business was established

What to Do With an EIN?

With an EIN (Employer Identification Number), you can take advantage of a range of benefits for your business. These include the ability to file taxes, hire employees, maintain a corporate veil, prevent identity theft, open a business bank account, and build business credit. You can also use it to apply for business licenses and loans, and it's free and easy to obtain. Once you've obtained your EIN, it's effective immediately and you can start using it right away. It's important to keep your EIN safe and secure, just like you would with a Social Security number.

Chapter 1

What is an EIN Number and Why Do Small Business Owners Need One?

An Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a unique nine-digit number assigned by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to identify a business entity. It is used by the IRS to track taxpayers who are required to file various business tax returns. All businesses need an EIN to open a business bank account or apply for business credit. It is also used for filing employment, excise, or alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax returns. Furthermore, certain states may require businesses to have an EIN for the purpose of registering the business with the state. For these reasons, it is important for small business owners to get an EIN.

Small business owners typically apply for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) for several reasons. An EIN is a nine-digit number issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). It is mainly used to identify a business for tax purposes but is also important for other reasons.

For starters, EINs are required for businesses that have employees, including independent contractors, so they can issue W-2 forms at the end of the year. EINs are also necessary to open a business bank account, apply for business licenses, and to pay taxes on behalf of the business. In some states, an EIN is necessary to register a business as well.

Though not necessary, an EIN can also provide an extra layer of security for a business owner. Without an EIN, all of a business's financial information, such as its profits and losses, is attached to their Social Security number. By creating an EIN, the business's financial information is kept separate from the owner's personal information.

Overall, an EIN is an important number for businesses, especially for those with employees, as it helps to protect their financial information and makes filing taxes easier.

Chapter 2

How to Apply for an EIN Number: A Step-by-Step Guide

Obtaining an Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a critical process for businesses. An EIN is a nine-digit number issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is the primary way that the IRS identifies a business. It is also used for other key activities, such as filing taxes, opening a business bank account, or hiring employees.

In this article, we'll provide a step-by-step guide on how to apply for an EIN number.

Step 1: Determine Your Eligibility

The first step in obtaining an EIN is to determine if you are eligible. Generally, businesses with employees, corporations, partnerships, non-profit organizations, estates, trusts, and certain individuals who file certain tax returns may need to obtain an EIN.

Step 2: Gather the Necessary Documents

Before you can apply for an EIN, you will need to gather all the necessary documents. This may include, but is not limited to, legal documents, federal tax forms, as well as state and local tax forms.

Step 3: Complete the Application

Once you have all the required documents, you can now complete the EIN application. Depending on the type of business you have, there are different forms you need to fill out.

For example, if you are a sole proprietor, you will need to fill out the Form SS-4: Application for Employer Identification Number. The form can be completed online or by mail.

Step 4: Submit the Application

Once you have completed the application, you can now submit it. You can submit the application online, by mail, or by fax. However, submitting the application online is the simplest and fastest way to get your EIN.

Step 5: Receive Your EIN

After you submit the application, the IRS will process it and provide you with your EIN. You will typically receive it within 4 weeks.

Conclusion

Applying for an EIN is an important process for businesses. By following the steps outlined in this guide, you will be able to successfully obtain an EIN.

Chapter 3

Understanding the Different Types of EIN Numbers

Businesses' EIN Numbers

EINs for various business entities, including corporations, LLCs, partnerships, and sole proprietorships.

- An Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a nine-digit tax identification number provided to businesses by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for tax reasons. EINs are required for many different types of businesses, including corporations, limited liability companies (LLCs), partnerships, and sole proprietorships.
- Applying for a business entity's EIN number

Applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) for a company organization is a simple procedure. The overall procedure is as follows:

1. Determine eligibility: Make sure your company organization is eligible for an EIN. Common business entities such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, and sole proprietorships are usually suitable.
2. Collect the relevant information: Gather the information needed to complete the EIN application. This normally comprises information such as the legal name and address of the firm, the kind of corporation, the name and Social Security Number (SSN) of the responsible person, and the purpose for applying.
3. Select an application technique: Select the most practical application approach. The IRS provides online, postal, fax, and phone services. The online application, known as the "EIN Assistant," is typically the quickest and most effective approach.
4. Access the proper form: Depending on the mode of application chosen, you will need to access the appropriate form. Visit the IRS website and follow the instructions for online applications. Use Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, if applying by mail, fax, or phone.
6. Fill out the application form completely and properly and submit all relevant information. Before submitting, double-check for any mistakes or omissions. If you apply online, the system will walk you through the steps.
7. Submit the application: Using your preferred method, submit the completed application. If you apply online, you will obtain an EIN immediately after submitting your application. Allow a few business days for mail, fax, or phone applications to be processed.
8. You will receive your EIN once your application has been reviewed and accepted. The EIN will be mailed to you, faxed to you, or shown on the screen and accessible for download for online applications.

Always save a copy of your EIN validation for your records. The EIN will be utilized for a variety of company activities, including tax filings, creating bank accounts, and recruiting staff. If you have any concerns or need help with the application procedure, visit the IRS website or call their helpline.

- EIN numbers for businesses: advantages and applications

1. Tax Identification: One of the key functions of an EIN is to provide your company with a unique tax identification number. It enables the IRS to correctly track your company's tax obligations, filings, and payments. You can use an EIN to submit tax returns, pay business taxes, and perform other tax-related obligations.

2. Separation of Personal and Business money: Having an EIN makes it easier to keep your personal and business money separate. You can use the EIN instead of your Social Security Number (SSN) for commercial purposes. Accounting, bookkeeping, and financial management are simplified as a result of this split, making it easier to track and report firm revenue and spending.

3. Hiring staff: An EIN is required if you want to recruit staff. It enables you to deduct and transmit payroll taxes, record salaries to the IRS, and provide employees with W-2 forms. Furthermore, having an EIN shows professionalism and credibility to potential workers.

4. Opening Business Bank Accounts: To open a business bank account, banks normally demand an EIN. Keeping a separate account for your company's finances allows you to manage cash flow, monitor costs, and keep accurate financial records. It also makes tax preparation easier by distinguishing between personal and commercial activities.

5. Applying for Business Permits and Licenses: When applying for business permits, licenses, and registrations, many local and state governments demand an EIN. An EIN, whether for a general business license, a sales tax permit, or a professional license, acts as confirmation of your company's legality and simplifies the application process.

6. Establishing business credit and funding is essential for obtaining financing and loans. You may apply for a company credit card, get business loans, and establish a credit history separate from your personal credit with an EIN. This distinction might be useful in supporting business expansion and sustaining a healthy cash flow.

7. Contracts and Business Identity: An EIN serves as a unique identification for your company, improving its identity and professionalism. When negotiating into contracts, partnerships, or agreements with other firms, it is frequently necessary. The EIN guarantees that your company is correctly identified in legal and financial activities.

In summary, having an EIN for your company organization has several benefits and uses. From paying taxes and employing workers to opening bank accounts and creating company credit, an EIN is a critical identifier and facilitator for a wide range of business-related transactions.

Nonprofit Organizations' EIN Numbers

- EIN numbers for charities, faith-based groups, academic institutions, and social welfare organizations
- Special considerations for NGOs while getting EIN numbers
- EIN numbers and tax-exempt status for organizations

Obtaining an EIN Number

- The procedure for getting an EIN number
- Information and papers needed for applying for an EIN

- Alternatives and possibilities for online applications
- Typical problems and solutions during the application process

Maintaining EIN Numbers Valid

- Keeping your EIN number's information current
- Updating EINs for changes in entity status (such as alterations to business structures)
- Changing EINs in specific circumstances (like business mergers)
- handling the deletion and revocation of EIN numbers

Legal and Compliance Considerations

- Compliance duties and requirements for EIN numbers
- EIN numbers are used for tax reporting and filing.
- Legal repercussions and penalties for unauthorized or illegal use of EIN numbers
- Resources for staying up to speed on EIN number requirements and changes

Chapter 4

EIN Number vs. Social Security Number: What's the Difference?

The primary difference between an EIN number (Employer Identification Number) and a Social Security number (SSN) is that the former is used to identify businesses, and the latter identifies individuals. An EIN is a nine-digit number issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as a unique identifier for businesses operating in the United States. The purpose of an EIN is to provide businesses with a means of filing taxes and opening bank accounts. On the other hand, a Social Security number is a nine-digit number issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA). It's typically used for individual identification purposes and to track employment history. Employers use this information to report wages paid to employees as well as taxes withheld from them.

An EIN helps distinguish business entities from one another, while an SSN serves as a personal identifier for an individual. In some instances, such as sole proprietorships, both types of numbers may be used together when filing taxes or claiming benefits. An EIN can be used by any type of business entity, including corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies (LLCs), nonprofits, trusts, estates, government agencies and certain types of unincorporated organizations. A person must have an SSN in order to work legally in the United States or claim certain benefits from the government such as welfare payments or unemployment benefits.

Another important distinction between these two kinds of numbers is that an EIN does not expire like an SSN does if it has not been used in recent years. An individual's SSN can become inactive due to lack of usage; however, an EIN will remain active unless it has been revoked or cancelled by the IRS due to fraudulent activity or other reasons. Lastly, it's important to note that there are different rules for who needs to obtain each kind of number. For example: All employers must have an EIN but only those employed in specific types of industries need one – most individuals won't need one unless they are self-employed or own their own business. On the other hand, all individuals working in any industry must have a Social Security Number regardless of if they are self-employed or not because this is required for income tax purposes and collecting social security benefits later on down the road.

Businesses need to apply for their own EIN online through the IRS website or through authorized third parties like banks or accountants; however, individuals do not need to apply for their SSNs since they are automatically assigned when they are born and then included on birth certificates. In addition, businesses may change their information associated with their EINs while individuals cannot change their SSN once they receive it; although if someone moves to another country, they can apply for a new one upon entering that country but will still keep their original number as well.

While both types of numbers are important in different ways and serve unique purposes, employers must be aware of both EINs and SSNs when dealing with employees so that all applicable federal taxes are paid properly. Additionally, having knowledge about these differences is essential when filing taxes both individually or on behalf of a business entity since even slight errors may lead to penalties from either the IRS or SSA depending on which error occurred first or more often throughout the year's filings.

Chapter 5

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Applying for an EIN Number

Applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a simple, straightforward process that can be completed online in a matter of minutes. While applying for and receiving an EIN is fairly straightforward, there are some common mistakes that small business owners should avoid when applying.

Common mistakes to avoid when applying for an EIN number are numerous but can be broken down into four main categories: failing to provide correct information, failing to fill out the form completely, not knowing which type of entity is needed, and forgetting other important documents.

Failing to provide correct information is a common mistake made by those applying for an EIN. Providing incorrect or outdated contact details can result in delays in receiving the EIN or having it rejected altogether. It is important to double check that all of the information provided is up-to-date and accurate before submission. Additionally, some applications require specific types of documents like articles of incorporation or partnership agreements; if these items are not supplied correctly then the application may be denied.

This is a common mistake made when applying for an EIN is neglecting to provide all necessary information required by the IRS when completing the application form. This includes providing correct contact information and verifying that all entered information is accurate and up-to-date. The application form will ask for details such as name, address and other contact details so make sure these are filled out accurately and in their entirety.

Another common mistake when applying for an EIN Number is simply not filling out the form entirely. Many applicants make assumptions about required fields such as their business structure, organization date, personal address, business address and federal tax classification without realizing that they must complete all fields on the application in order to receive a valid EIN. Furthermore, depending on the type of entity being registered, there may be additional forms that need to be filled out in order to complete the application process.

Not knowing which type of entity is needed for your business structure is another common mistake made by small business owners who are applying for an EIN Number. Before submitting your application, you should determine what type of entity best fits your needs; this includes understanding how many members (if applicable) will be involved with your company and whether or not it will be a part-time or full-time venture. Additionally, depending on state regulations you may also need to register a Doing Business As (DBA) name with your local government office prior to obtaining your EIN number.

One of the most common mistakes made when applying for an EIN is failing to correctly identify the type of entity you're registering with the IRS. If you are unsure as to which type of entity your business is classified as, it's best to consult with a tax professional or legal advisor before submitting any paperwork. Failing to properly identify the type of entity could lead to delays in processing, or even worse, erroneously issuing an invalid number.

The last common mistake made by those applying for an EIN number is forgetting other important documents such as state registration forms or detailed financial statements that need to accompany the application itself in order for it to be processed successfully. Knowing which sources are needed ahead of time allows you more time to properly prepare them before submitting your request so that everything runs smoothly, and you get your new EIN quickly and correctly.

Additionally, attempting to apply or operate under more than one EIN number can be problematic. Every business should only operate under one unique Employer Identification Number. It's not uncommon for businesses with multiple locations or who own multiple entities to mistakenly attempt to use the same EIN across operations; however, this can cause heavy fines and penalties if discovered by the IRS.

Finally, many new business owners believe they must apply for an EIN prior to opening their doors or engaging in business operations that generate income; however, this isn't necessarily true since most businesses don't actually need an EIN until they're ready to start filing taxes on income earned from operations. Waiting too long after operating without an ID number however can result in penalties from the IRS so it's important to understand the timeline associated with obtaining your number before engaging in activities that require one.

It's easy to make mistakes when applying for an EIN Number but avoiding these four key areas can help ensure that you don't fall victim to any costly errors that could delay receiving your new identification number from the IRS. By taking extra care and double checking every detail before submitting your application you can save yourself time and hassle down the road while still getting what you need from the IRS quickly and safely.

Chapter 6

Using Your EIN Number for Taxes: What You Need to Know

As a small business owner, understanding and properly utilizing your EIN number is essential for filing taxes. An Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a nine-digit code issued by the Internal Revenue Service that identifies a business or organization. It's just like a Social Security Number assigned to individuals, but it's used to track businesses and organizations. Your EIN number can be found on any official IRS documents associated with your business such as tax returns, payroll forms, and more.

When you file taxes for your small business, the IRS requires that you provide an EIN number to prove your identity as well as the identity of your company. All federal taxes must be filed using this number, including income tax returns, employment tax payments, estimated taxes, and other federal taxes related to the operation of your business. Additionally, most states require businesses to file state income tax returns using their EIN numbers.

The information associated with an EIN can also be used in banking when opening accounts or applying for credit cards and loans in the name of your business. Many vendors may also ask you for your company's EIN number when they're processing orders or payments from customers or clients. This helps ensure that their records are accurate, and all income is reported correctly.

Your EIN number can also be used to apply for licenses, permits and other authorizations needed by your small business from local government agencies or state entities. Some types of businesses may even need an EIN in order to register with certain regulatory agencies so they can legally conduct their activities within that jurisdiction.

Having an accurate and up-to-date record of all transactions related to your small business' finances is essential when it comes time to file taxes each year. Keeping clear records will help you accurately report all sales made during the year as well as any employee wages paid out during that same period so you can pay all applicable taxes on those amounts owed by filing using your EIN number. Filing properly using the correct information will help avoid issues with audits later on down the road which could potentially result in significant fines or penalties if mistakes are made in reporting income or expenses related to running your business.

Chapter 7

How to Change or Cancel an EIN Number

If you are a small business owner who needs to change or cancel your EIN number, it is important to understand that changing or canceling an EIN number can be a tricky process. But it is an important task for small business owners to understand. An Employer Identification Number (EIN), also known as a Tax Identification Number (TIN), is a unique nine-digit number the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) assigns to businesses for tax and identification purposes. It serves as the business's official identifier, allowing it to open bank accounts, hire employees, and file taxes.

So, if you are looking to change or cancel your EIN number, here is what you need to do:

First of all, you should contact the IRS by phone at 1-800-829-4933. A representative will then ask you a series of questions in order to determine why you need an EIN change or cancellation. If they believe it's necessary, they will provide a one-time cancellation code and assign you a new EIN number.

If changing your EIN number was not initiated by the IRS, then you will need to submit Form 8822-B - Change of Address or Responsible Party – Business with the IRS in order to make the change official. This form must be completed and signed by either the responsible party (RP) listed on the original application for an Employer Identification Number or their appointed representative.

Once this form has been filed with the IRS along with proof of identity from both parties (the RP from original application and new RP), then the IRS will issue an updated EIN letter confirming your new address and/or responsible party information within four weeks of receipt of Form 8822-B.

It's important to note that cancelling your existing EIN does not mean that it cannot be used again in the future - if someone else applies for another employer identification number using that same exact information at some point down the road, they may end up being assigned your old, cancelled EIN! So before changing or canceling your existing EIN, make sure that all financial accounts associated with it have been closed out properly and any outstanding taxes have been paid off in full so that there are no surprises down the line.

Chapter 8

Protecting Your EIN Number from Identity Theft and Fraud

Protecting your EIN number from identity theft and fraud is an essential part of running a successful small business. It's important to understand exactly how to protect your EIN so that you can keep it safe and secure for years to come.

It is important to keep your EIN secure because it can be used to open bank accounts, obtain credit, and even file false tax returns in your name. Here are some tips for protecting your EIN number from identity theft and fraud:

1. **Treat Your EIN as Confidential** - Don't share your EIN with anyone unless necessary for conducting legitimate business activities. Be wary of requests for your EIN over the phone or online; these could be scams. If you are contacted by someone claiming to be from the IRS and asking for your EIN, hang up and contact the agency directly at its official toll-free number 1-800-829-1040.
2. **Secure Your Paperwork** - Store all paperwork containing your EIN in a secure location, such as a locked filing cabinet or safe. Remember to shred any documents that contain sensitive information before disposing of them.
3. **Monitor Your Credit Reports** - Check your credit reports regularly through annualcreditreport.com to ensure that no unauthorized activity has occurred using your EIN as identification. Request free copies of each bureau's report once every 12 months so that you can review them side-by-side.
4. **Use Strong Passwords** - Create strong passwords for online accounts related to business activities and make sure not to use the same password for multiple accounts or share those passwords with anyone else; this will help prevent unauthorized access to accounts associated with your business's EIN number if one password is compromised by an attacker attempting identity theft or fraud against you or your company.
5. **Use Security Software** - Install security software on all computers used by employees who have access to sensitive information like EIN numbers; this includes firewalls, anti-virus programs and other security measures designed to detect malicious software before it can cause any harm (malware). Also consider encrypting documents containing personal information such as social security numbers or financial data so they cannot be read if stolen during an attack on corporate networks or employee devices.
6. **Train Employees** - Educate employees on proper security practices such as avoiding phishing scams and recognizing suspicious behavior when communicating with others via email or over the phone; this will help reduce the risk of someone within the organization inadvertently compromising sensitive information like an EIN number due to lack of awareness about current threats affecting small businesses today.
7. **Monitor Bank Accounts Frequently** - Check bank statements regularly for any suspicious activity involving transactions using your company's funds; this includes checking both online banking platforms and paper statements mailed periodically from financial institutions. Report any unauthorized charges immediately in order to prevent further losses due to fraudsters taking advantage of stolen data.

By following these steps, small business owners can take proactive measures towards preventing identity theft and fraudulent use of their company's sensitive data, including their invaluable Employer Identification Number (EIN). Doing so will ultimately provide peace of mind knowing that their business

interests are well protected from unwanted intrusions into corporate affairs caused by criminal activity targeting unsuspecting small businesses around the globe today.

Chapter 9

How to Use Your EIN Number to Establish Business Credit

Using your Employer Identification Number (EIN) to establish business credit can be an invaluable tool for small business owners. With access to lines of credit, entrepreneurs can take advantage of opportunities such as discounted bulk purchases, improved cash flow, larger investments in capital projects and more. Establishing business credit requires careful planning and strategic execution in order to ensure that the process is successful.

The first step in setting up business credit with an EIN is to apply for a Dun & Bradstreet number. This number is like a social security number for businesses - it provides a unique identification system which allows creditors to check the creditworthiness of applicants. Applying for the D-U-N-S number is free and usually takes about 30 days after submitting all required paperwork. A D-U-N-S number will help lenders quickly assess whether or not they want to extend credit to your business.

Once you have obtained your DUN & Bradstreet number, you will need to begin building your business's profile on the major commercial credit bureaus: Experian, Equifax and TransUnion. When potential lenders query one of these commercial bureaus, they will be able to review detailed information about your company's financial history and track record with payment accuracy. To ensure that the best possible impression is made when prospective lenders check their records, it is important that you keep your credit profile updated regularly by paying bills on time and avoiding any negative marks on your record such as late payments or defaults on loans.

After creating an account with a commercial bureau, you will then need to register with other vendors who extend lines of credit such as suppliers or vendors from whom you purchase goods or services. These companies may require additional forms of identification such as financial statements or tax returns in order for them to grant you a line of credit; however, once approved, many times you can use this account as collateral against other lines of credit from other lenders, helping build overall trustworthiness within the lending community.

Finally, it's necessary for small business owners to actively manage their accounts so that they remain current throughout each billing cycle in order to maintain a favorable reputation amongst creditors. As long as bills are paid on time and any problems are taken care of promptly – lenders will be more likely to trust that your company has good financial standing which could lead them towards granting higher lines of credit at better terms than may have been offered had there been an unfavorable history associated with your EIN number and/or existing accounts.

In summary, obtaining and using an EIN number is just one piece needed when attempting to establish successful business credit; however, if done correctly it serves as the foundation upon which small businesses can get access to larger lines of credit which can ultimately help them expand their operations and reach new heights within their industry!

Chapter 10

Advanced Strategies for Maximizing the Benefits of Your EIN Number

As a small business owner, you are probably already aware of the many benefits that come with having an EIN number. But did you know that there are advanced strategies you can use to maximize the benefits of your EIN number? Here are some tips:

1. Use your EIN number to open a business bank account. This will help you keep your personal and business finances separate, which is important for both legal and tax purposes.
2. Use your EIN number to apply for business licenses and permits. This will make it easier to get the necessary approvals from government agencies.
3. Use your EIN number when filing taxes. This will help ensure that your taxes are filed correctly and on time.
4. Keep your EIN number confidential. Only give it out to people who need it, such as your accountant or lawyer.

Using your Employer Identification Number (EIN) to establish business credit is one of the most effective ways for small business owners to build their creditworthiness with lenders and creditors. An EIN is a unique nine-digit number assigned by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that identifies a business entity separate from its owners. With an EIN, businesses can open bank accounts, apply for lines of credit, and enroll in certain government programs.

Once you have obtained an EIN, it's important to start using it right away. Your EIN enables you to begin building your business credit history right away, so the sooner you put it into use the better. One of the best ways to get started is by applying for vendor or supplier lines of credit. These types of accounts can be easier to get approved, since vendors are usually more willing to extend lower amounts of credit than other lenders may offer. Make sure that all purchases made on these accounts are paid on time and in full each month in order to build up a positive payment record over time. Additionally, any open loans should be kept up-to-date in order to demonstrate responsible financial management skills that will benefit you in the long run.

Your EIN also allows you to obtain various types of financing such as term loans and line of credits from banks or other lending institutions. To improve your chances at obtaining approval for financing offers, make sure that all required documents are submitted accurately and timely with each application and remain current with any existing loans or payments made on revolving debt such as credit cards. As part of the loan application process, lenders may request additional information such as company financials, business plans or personal guarantees from owners – which could all help provide further insight into your ability to repay any financing received through them.

Another benefit offered by your EIN is access enrollment into government programs specific to businesses such as small business grants or health insurance plans for employees through the Small Business Administration (SBA). Programs like these provide an invaluable opportunity for small businesses looking for various options when it comes time to grow their operations or invest in new equipment - which can be

financed through SBA loan offerings like 7(a), 504 and microloans where a portion may even be forgivable depending on qualifications met.

Once you have established a good track record with lenders using your EIN number; don't forget about getting listed on one or more commercial databases like Experian Business Credit Reports which track payment histories on invoices sent between businesses so vendors can make more informed decisions when offering terms. That way; if another company requests information regarding your reputation; they will already have access to accurate data instead of relying on hearsay from others which could lead them astray when making decisions involving your potential partnerships in the future.